The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4118 號八十一百一千四第 日六廿月一十歷 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1871. 一月十六日 六十八年 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 14, BENAR, Brit. str., Blake, Bombay 22nd December, Galle 29th, Penang 4th January, and Singapore 7th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Jan. 14, NORFOLK, Brit. bk., 260, Barre, Takao 10th January, 5,500 piculs Rice.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Jan. 15, KWANGTUNG, Brit. str., 496, Pitman, Foochow 12th January, Amoy 18th, and Swatow 14th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Jan. 15, BAZEILLAI, Brit. bk., 536, Borkwood, Calilayan 29th December, Timber.—ORDER.

Jan. 15, JYLLAND, Dan. bg., 267, Dalberg, Whampoa 14th January, Ballast.—ORDER.

Jan. 16, BONNIE DUNKELD, Brit. 3-m. sch., 205, Toms, Tamsui 13th January, 5,000 piculs Rice.—BOURJAU, RUBENER & Co.

Jan. 16, VENUS, Amer. str., 667, Crowell, Shanghai 13th January, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Departures.

Jan. 14, LUCIE, for Macao.
Jan. 14, ISABELLE HENRIETTE, for Saigon.
Jan 14, CHUNTANG, str., for Shanghai.
Jan. 15, MALACCA, str., for Shanghai.
Jan. 15, ADEN, str., for Yokohama.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE 14TH JANUARY.

Ellen Rickmers, for Singapore.
Adelina, str., for Canton.
Divina, for Manila.
Hermann, for Guam.

Passengers.

Per *Behar*, str., from Bombay, &c.—
For Hongkong.
From Southampton.—Dr. G. Dods, Messrs. W. Lapsley and Keller.
From Bombay.—Mrs. Blake.
From Gibraltar.—Messrs. J. G. Grano de Oro, G. G. Grano de Oro and A. M. Rupan.
From Melbourne.—Hong Long.
From Penang.—Khoo Hun and Poo Choon.
From Singapore.—7 Chinese.
For Yokohama.
From Southampton.—Messrs. J. A. Winterling and W. G. Sands.
From Batavia.—Mr. Batavus.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., from Foochow, &c.—Messrs. Heaton, Fry, Kein and True.
Per *Bonnie Dunkeld*, from Tamsui.—7 Chinese.
Per *Jylland*, from Whampoa.—
Per *Venus*, str., from Shanghai.—Mons. D. Soullier and Circus Troupe, Mr. John Davey and 101 Chinese.

Reports.

The British barq *Norfolk*, from Takao on the 10th January, reports much light wind and calm weather.

The British 3-masted schooner *Bonnie Dunkeld* reports fine weather and smooth water across the whole way. The *Lady Belmore* left in company, hither.

The British steamer *Kwangtung* reports had thick foggy weather between Foochow and Amoy; thence to Hongkong moderate monsoon and hazy weather. Left the Siam steamer *Kalahome*, in Amoy; and H.M.S. *Rinaldo*, in Swatow; H.M.S. *Zebra* and the *Appin*, str., in Foochow. The steamer *Dunnibelle* Amoy on the 13th for Shanghai.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessels.	From.	Date.
Fetish	Hamburg	Apr. 10
Turandot	Hamburg	Apr. 10
Balkan	Shields	May 8
Maria	Utsiadsy	May 10
Willy Rickmers	New York	May 15
Asturias	Penarth	May 19
Penrith	London	July 30
Western Chief	London	Sept. 1
Cannan	Cardiff	Sept. 1
Golden Sea	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Pactole	Callao	Sept. 5
Canadienne	London	Sept. 16
Neville	London	Sept. 19
Sir H. Parkes	London	Sept. 24
Moss Glen	Dublin	Sept. 30
Union	Cardiff	Sept. 30
Assyrian	London	Oct. 3
Ystevat	London	Oct. 12
Glimt	Bergen	Oct. 19
Oberon, (c)	London	Oct. 28
Marlborough	London	Oct. 31
Ocean	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Olymene	London	Nov. 10
Ocean Mail	London	Nov. 15
Sharpshooter, (c)	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Prima, (c)	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Ocean	Cardiff	Nov. 28

Auction Sale To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Japanese Lacquered Ware, &c.

ALL claims against the American steamship *Lason*, Capt. FRANK DUNN, must be send in to the undersigned before WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, or else they will not be recognised.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

6d 75 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY *(Limited)*.

THE Dividend of Dollars Four hundred and Seventy-five ($475) per share, declared at the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of shareholders, held on the 21st instant, will be payable on or after the 23rd of this month. Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road, on application.

By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

1m 2227 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1870.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned (where full particulars may be obtained) for the supply of about 10,000 cubic feet of Hardwood Timber.

RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects, Civil Engineers, &c.

7d 86 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of Premia contributed by them during the year end of 31st October last, for the distribution of the 25 per cent. Profit reserved for the contributors to the Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

29 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day executed a Deed of Assignment of all my STOCK-IN-TRADE, Plant, Tools, Machinery, Goods, Chattels and Effects to DAVID ROBERT FENTON CRAWFORD, Esq., as a Trustee for all my Creditors.

DAVID ILLINGWORTH.

tf 71 Hongkong, 13th November, 1870.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—R. ROWETT, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.

E. R. Salina, Esq.	R. B. Lemann, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq.	Julius Menke, Esq.
George J. Holland, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.	

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Acting Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE.

MR. VICTOR KRESSER having retired from the Chief Management of the Corporation, the undersigned has this day assumed charge.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Acting Chief Manager.

1m 3 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—On the 1st of December, and until further notice, the price of gas will be Four Dollars per 1000 cubic feet, instead of Four Dollars and Fifty Cents as heretofore.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

2m 2028 Hongkong, 17th November, 1870.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

ROSE & CO.

HAVE received per *Bengal*, Overland Mail, and S. S. *Nestor*, a choice assortment of

MILLINERY,
IN
Ladies' BONNETS, new shapes.
Ladies' Straw HATS, trimmed and untrimmed.
Children's Straw HATS, trimmed and untrimmed.
Coiled RIBBONS.
FLOWERS.
FEATHERS.
MUSLIN SETS.
Fashionable Linen COLLARS and CUFFS.
White Satin and Kid BOOTS.
French Kid GLOVES, 2 buttons.
Black Silk Velvet JACKETS.
Black and the New Green Cloth JACKETS, with Scalskin Trimmings, New Shapes.
Opera MANTLES.
Opera HOODS.
Wool and Paisley SHAWLS.
Children's Wool JACKETS, GAITERS, COMFORTERS, &c.
A Choice Assortment of Dress MATERIALS, with Trimmings to match.
VELVETEEN in the New Shades for Ladies' Costumes.
Fur TRIMMINGS.
TOYS, PERFUMERY, &c.
Also,
A well-selected STOCK of GENTLEMEN'S HATS, TIES, SCARFS, in New Shapes.
White SHIRTS.
"Eureka" MERINO and LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS.
French Kid GLOVES, in all colors and sizes.
Woollen and Silk HOSIERY.

QUEEN'S ROAD,
AND
WELLINGTON STREET.
(Opposite the Catholic Church.)

tf 66 Hongkong 12th January, 1871.

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the ship *John O'Gaunt* during her stay in Port.

G. OVERBECK,
Agent.

tf 2240 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF T. G. DONALDSON, *Deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with

RICH. F. HAWKE,
One of the Executors.

tf 2245 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

FOR SALE.

DIVING APPARATUS—BY SIEBE OF LONDON.

MADE expressely for diving in 20 Fathoms, and used at the wrecks of the *Hornilla Mitchell* and *Dunmail*. This Engine will throw Air for 2 Divers at one time if required, and 2 Pipes can be attached for that purpose.

Apply to
ED. NORTON.

tf 2235 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY).
70 *Praya West.*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores.

tf 1631 HONGKONG. [Sept. 16

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—
The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. MURRAY FORBES, Esq., of Messrs. Russell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary,—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents,—

Swatow,	Messrs.	BRADLEY & Co.
Amoy,	"	ELLIS & Co.
Foochow,	"	OLIPHANT & Co.
Ningpo,	"	DAVIDSON & Co.
Shanghai,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kiukiang,	"	R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo,	"	FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki,	"	ALT & Co.
Yokohama,	"	SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobe,	"	BROWNE & Co.
Saigon,	"	HADSCHILD & SORESEN.
Singapore,	"	GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
Penang,	"	A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Tientsin,	"	JOHN HANNA, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1870. tf 612

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors,—
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUEBY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN OVERBECK, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
GUSTAV OVERBECK, Esq., (Consul General for Austria.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors,—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
1863—1870.

NOTICE.

SHARE No. 99 has been placed in the hands of the Directors for Sale. Sealed Tenders for the purchase of same, marked "Tender for Share No. 99," will be received at the Society's Offices until FRIDAY, the 20th instant.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.

15d 32 Hongkong, 5th January, 1871.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with Paragraph No. 110 of the Articles of Association of this Company, the Half Yearly Interest at the rate of 12½ per annum on the paid up Capital is now due.

Warrants, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, by Shareholders not already in receipt of same.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

1m 4 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, the business premises *now in the occupation* of the Supreme Court, *Queen's Road Central*. If not disposed of by the 1st February next, the building will be to let either as it stands or arranged as two sets of offices and dwelling rooms, with godown accommodation on the Praya, or as Chambers or offices, flats or sets.

Apply to Messrs. RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., (over Hongkong Dispensary) where Plans for rearranging the Premises may be seen.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

2m 2123 Hongkong, 5th December, 1870.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the second call of Twelve dollars and fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the Fifteenth day of December to the First day of January 1871, both days inclusive.

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.

tf 2135 Hongkong, 7th December, 1870.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remoral them in their Stone Docks (with Cuisoon gates), at

(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.

By Order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

tf 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 16th day of January, 1871, at 2 P.M.,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.—

An Invoice of Japanese LACQUERED WARE, &c., &c.—
Comprising CABINETS, Work BOXES, Glove BOXES, TEAPOYS, Chess TABLES, Writing DESKS, &c., Ivory CABINETS, CHARMS, &c.
Crystal BALLS.
BOXES, CABINETS, TABLES, &c., in Straw work.
Bronze and Porcelain VASES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

87 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), on

WEDNESDAY,
the 18th January, 1871, at 11 A.M.,

The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE of Mr. D. ILLINGWORTH, comprising BOILERS, ENGINES, LATHES, Drilling MACHINES, STOCKS and DIES; Brass and Iron Castings, FURNACES, PUMPS, TOOLS, VICES; Sheet, Round, Square, and Flat IRON; Square, Round, Octagonal, and Spring STEEL; PUNCHES; MOVEABLE FORGES with Blowers; Moulders, Blacksmiths' and Coppersmiths' TOOLS, PIPING, CRUCIBLES, NAILS, SCREWS, CHAINS, ROPE, BLOCKS, PULLEYS, BOATS, 15 Tons English COKE, &c., &c., &c.

The whole will be first offered in one lot, and if unsold, will be put up separately, as per catalogue.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

80 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Trustee of Mr. LANGDON DAVIES' Estate, to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously sold by Private Contract), on

FRIDAY,
the 27th January, 1871, at noon,—

The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE of the *China Magazine* Office, comprising PRINTING PRESSES of various sizes, Copper-plate PRINTING PRESSES, FOUNTS of TYPE, White and Coloured PRINTING PAPER, PAPER PRESS and CUTTER, CAMBRAS, GLASS for PHOTOGRAPHS, Several vols. "China Magazine," Tennyson's WORKS, DICTIONARIES, &c., any right and interest which the Trustee may have in "The China Magazine," "Notes and Queries," and "The Far East Diary," Office FITTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

84 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, on

FRIDAY,
the 27th day of January, 1871, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the Premises,—

That spacious and pleasantly situated HOUSE (now in the occupation of A. H. PRICE, Esq.) just in rear of the Albany, built on the North-eastern section of Inland lot No. 648, with out-offices, two stall stable, &c.

The HOUSE contains on the Ground Floor, Dining Room, Spare Room, Wine and Servants' Rooms. On the first floor, Drawing Room, Billiard Room, three Bedrooms, Dressing Room, and three Bath Rooms. Water and Gas laid on.

The house has recently been put in thorough repair.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the deed of transfer. All purchases of transfer to be paid by the purchaser. The property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

57 Hongkong, 10th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c., BILLIARD TABLE, PIANO, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. H. PRICE, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Robinson Road, on

THURSDAY,
the 9th day of February, 1871, at noon, precisely,—

The whole of his elegant and substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which, with few exceptions is of the best English make, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room and Bed Room SUITES, Italian Walnut Loo TABLES, Do. COUCHES and CHAIRS in green rep, Mahogany Dining and Library CHAIRS and COUCH in Morocco Leather, Mahogany Dressing TABLES with large Swing Glasses, Do. Marble-top WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, Mahogany Double winged WARDROBES with glass plate doors, Pier GLASSES, CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast SETS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

A Walnut Cottage *PIANO*, by Middleton & Co., of London.

Also,

A full sized BILLIARD TABLE, by Sherwood, of Calcutta, with Balls, Cues, &c., complete.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view on and after Monday, the 23rd inst.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

56 Hongkong, 10th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., to offer for Sale by Public Auction, at 3 P.M., on the 1st March,—

(unless previously disposed of by private contract),

The Company's Iron Screw Steamer
"*NORNA*,"

Register Tonnage of Ship	813
" " Engine Room, &c.	356
" Total Tonnage	969

Draught of water when loaded, 15 feet.
Description of Engines—Direct, with Gearing.
Horse Power, 280 nominal.
The Boilers were recently fitted with a complete set of new Tubes and Tube Plates.
A complete Inventory can be seen, and particulars obtained, on application to the Auctioneer.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half cash on fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of transfer. Transfer expenses to be borne by the purchaser.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1871. [37

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO MORROW,
the 17th January, 1871, at 11 A.M.,
In their Sales Room, No. 108, Queen's Road,—
(For account of the concerned),

10 bales	300 lbs.	Bombay YARN,	No.	20.
10 "	400 "	"	"	20.
8 "	300 "	English "	"	40.
6 "	500 "	"	"	40.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

D. L. NORONHA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

98 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 18th January, 1871, at noon,
In their Sales Room, No. 108, Queen's Road,—

50 pieces Colored FLANNEL, 300 gross Gilt BUTTONS, 3 cases MATCHES, 50 Reams Printing PAPER, 40 dozen Day & Martin's BLACKING, 50 dozen COLOGNE WATER, 30 dozen Bombay CHUTNEY, 30 Pieces CALICO, 20 Velvet Table COVERS, 50 Cases CHAMPAGNE, 20 casks OLD TOM, 40 Casks BEER.

Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

D. L. NORONHA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

99 Hongkong, 16th January, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,
the 19th January, at 11 o'clock A.M.: at Mr. EDWARD NORTON'S Godown, No. 4, Praya,—

The wreck of the
"*DUNMAIL*,"
as she now lies sunk off the Kowloong Dock, with lower masts standing, and about 100 tons of Lead, Yellow Metal, &c., still left in her.

TERMS.—Cash on the fall of the hammer.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

70 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. LANDSTEIN & Co., Wanchi, on

THURSDAY,
the 19th January, 1871, at noon,
(On account of the concerned),
6 to 8,000 piculs MANILA SUGAR,
(More or less Damaged by Sea Water).

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

THOMAS WALLACE,
Auctioneer.

78 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. H. PRICE, Esq., H.M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 1st day of February, 1871, at 11 A.M.,—
H.M. Gun-boat "*BOUNCER*."

60 Horse Power, with her complete Standing and Running Rigging, one suit of Sails, one Anchor and Cable.

Also,
H.M. Gun-boat "*WATCHFUL*,"
40 Horse Power.
And,
1 40-H.P. Engine.
1 40-H.P. do.
2 each 30-H.P. Engines.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

2259 Hongkong, 23th December, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., to offer by Public Auction, at their office, Aberdeen Street,

On an early day in February next,
(if not previously disposed of by private Contract),—

The Steamship
"*LIGHTNING*,"
as she now lies at anchor at Whampoa, with Sails, standing and running Rigging, Anchors, Chains, Boats, Pumps, Warps, &c., all complete and in good order.

Register Tonnage, 673⁹⁄₁₀ Tons.
Carrying Capacity, 460 Tons, general cargo.
Coal Bunkers, 200 Tons.
Two Engines Direct Acting of 180 H.P.; and Two Boilers, built by Macnab & Co.
Consumption of Coals 18 to 20 Tons for 24 Hours, at a speed of 10 Knots.
Length over all, 205 feet.
Breadth, 25.9.
Depth, 19.3.

For further particulars, &c., apply to Messrs. GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half cash on fall of the Hammer, the balance on completion of Transfer. Transfer Expenses to be borne by the Purchaser.

CHARLES H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

90 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Company will be prepared to accept risks on First-class Chinese Houses at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, instead of Three per cent. as heretofore.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

3m 1098 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

WANTED for the Wardroom Mess of H.M.S. *Ocean*, a good Steward (as Messman); for Terms, &c., apply on board between 12 and 1 o'clock.

tf 23 Hongkong, 5th January, 1871.

GABRIEL'S PREPARATION for the TEETH.

Gabriel's Cornlite Tooth Paste	Price 1s. 6d.
Gabriel's Royal Tooth Powder	1s. 6d.
Gabriel's White Gattaperchs Enamel	1s. 6d.
Gabriel's Ostoo Enamel Stopping	5s. 0d.
Gabriel's Odontalgique Essence	5s. 0d.

Sold by Chemists, Perfumers, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
With Directions for Personal Use.

Manufactured only by
MESSRS. GABRIEL,
DENTISTS,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE REQUIRING ARTIFICIAL TEETH

May have them supplied, in partial or complete sets, on Messrs. Gabriel's new system, by sending particulars of their case, with a remittance of One Guinea, when the apparatus for taking a model of the mouth will be forwarded, with all necessary instructions. Messrs. Gabriel will undertake to Remodel or Repair Artificial Teeth made by other Dentists, (which do not prove satisfactory,) at moderate charges.

Messrs. Gabriel's Pamphlet on Artificial Teeth and Painless Dentistry on receipt of postage.

***All letters to be addressed to 64, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. [Sept. 7

4m 1636

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-DAY, the 16th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts with the Report of the Directors, and the election of a Director and Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

26d 2225 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1870.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the Second to the Sixteenth day of January next, both days included.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

26d 2224 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE whole of the business of the Fow Cheong Cotton and Yarn Shop, belongs to the undersigned.

SUNG CHOW CHUN.

tf 100 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"KWANG-TUNG."
Captain Pitman, will have quick dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 103 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

AN English PHAETON, built by Mulliner, of Beaminster. Shifting hood, also converts into a waggonette or back-to-back dog cart. Fitted with pole and shafts, weight 500 lbs. Also a light double Harness made by Wilkinson & Kidd. Price for the lot $900. All made to order expressly for use in this climate, and have been used but a few times.

Apply at the Office of RUSSELL & Co.

14d 83 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

TENDERS will be received at this Consulate until the noon of the 16th instant, for the undermentioned Articles for H.M.F.M. Corvette *Sa la Bandera*:—

Salt Beef, Salt Pork, Preserved Meats, Preserved Vegetables, Tallow, Waste, Engine Oil, Hard and Soft Soap, Iron, Bath Bricks, Nails (iron and copper), Boards (pine and teak), Vermicilli, Butter, Corn Flour (wheat), Biscuit (ship's), Woollen Stuff for cartouches, &c.

For the purchase of a fore-mast of the Corvette *D. Joao I.*, at Kowloon Dock.

Tenders will also be received for purchase of a quantity of old ropes.

Portuguese Consulate General,
12th January, 1871.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS,
Consul General.

4d 74

CLEARANCE SALE
AT
HALF-PRICE.

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1871.

W. PEACOCK & CO.

WILL commence SELLING OFF their remaining Stock of

LADIES' SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES, COSTUMES,
AND
WINTER DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
Gentlemen's Scotch LAMBS' WOOL and CRIMEAN SHIRTS, PANTS, HALF-HOSE CARDIGAN JACKETS,
AND
WINTER CLOTHES.
45 and 47, Queen's Road.

tf 79 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

NEW GOODS.

COOKING RANGES.
YACHT STOVES.
CRUCIBLES.
CHOCOLATE SANTÉ, &c.
SPICED SALMON.
STRAWBERRIES.
SAUSAGES.
KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.
CROQUET.
SADDLERY.
NEW NOVELS.
RACQUETS.
CHOCOLATE BONBONS.
COFFEE MACHINES.
EUREKAS.
RUGS.
SHOT.
SHOOTING BOOTS.
OATS.
HAY.
BREECHLOADERS.
CARPETS.
SNIDER CARTRIDGES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1561 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Minimum Rate for Insurance against Fire, on First Class Chinese Premises in this Colony, will be Two per cent. per annum, instead of three per cent. as heretofore.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaires, Victoria Fire Insurance Co. of Hongkong, Limited.

tf 2095 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

Intimations.

GRAND IMPERIAL CIRCUS OF CONSTANTINOPLE
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

THIS CIRCUS, under the Direction of Mr. L. Soullier, Ecuyer to their Majesties the Sultans Mahomed II, Abdhul Medjid Kahn and Aziz, decorated with several Orders by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, after a most brilliant and successful season of two months in Shanghai, is now *en route* for Hongkong, where its arrival may be expected in a few days, and where it will give nightly entertainments (Sundays excepted) for Fifteen Days only.

NOTICE.

Mr. Soullier has the honor to announce that he is prepared to give lessons in horsemanship to persons of either sex, and that he will during his stay in Hongkong render the most indomitable horses perfectly tractable. Terms for the above are made by special agreement in each case.

7 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1871.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW

THE Steamship
"YESSO."
Captain Ashton, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 16th inst., at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

92 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer
"ADA."
Captain Tatchell, will sail TO-MORROW, the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

2d 93 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

FOR YOKOHAMA *direct.*

THE Steamship
"AZOF,"
will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 97 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

S. S. *ADA.*

WE, the undersigned Passengers on board the S. S. *Ada*, bound from London to Hongkong and Shanghai, beg to tender our sincere thanks to Captain ROBERT TATCHELL, for his invariable kindness and attention during our Passage, which has so much contributed to our happiness and comfort.

We wish you a speedy and prosperous return voyage, and every future success.

J. R. OLIVER, M.D.,	Whampoa.
SAML. TABOR,	Hiogo, Japan.
R. D. HEAD,	Shanghai,
Mrs. RUFFAM & family,	Hongkong.
R. R. READ,	do.
PHILIP NICHOLS,	do.
Captain COOMBES,	do.
J. ENGHOLM,	do.

2d 94 Hongkong, 12th January,

NOW READY.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of the

VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" REDDIE & Co., Foochow.
" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. R. BLACE, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Saturday morning at 10.15 and the last messengers left the office at 10 35.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JANUARY 16TH, 1871.

THE ideas given forth by Dr. THIN in his pamphlet regarding the powers of the Central Government and forming the basis of the policy advocated by him, to which allusion has been made, appear to result partly from his taking only a limited view of the objects of foreign Policy in China, and partly from a misconception with regard to the powers of the Central Government. Although the protection of their subjects resident in China is an indispensable object to be sought by any line of policy decided upon by foreign powers, this object is not by any means the only one that has to be secured. It is impossible to ignore the importance of maintaining relations with the Central Government, as it is only by so doing that a check can be put upon the encroachments of Russia in the North of China. Once let the relations between Pekin and foreign Governments cease, and the North of China must become the prey of Russia. This consideration mainly influenced Sir FREDERICK BRUCE in advocating the centralization policy, and none of his successors have ever thought it would be advisable to depart from the principles which he laid down. At the same time, it is undeniable that the Pekin Government does not afford that protection which foreign nations have a right to look for from it; and it is not unnatural the idea should arise that better protection would be obtained by establishing direct relations with the various Viceroys and local officials. This would probably be the case, if securing protection and trade were the only objects to be sought in shaping our policy; but though the task of aiding in keeping China together is one of some difficulty, and one of a somewhat thankless nature, it cannot be denied that the end in view is of enormous importance to all foreign nations, but more especially to Great Britain. If Russia be ever permitted to establish herself in China, she will undoubtedly follow a protective system of trade, and a most serious blow will be struck at the commercial interests of other nations. This is a contingency which cannot be risked; and as a withdrawal of relations with the Central Government would tend greatly to this result, one of the chief objects of our policy must be to endeavour if possible to maintain the integrity of the Chinese Empire.

Accepting this, however, as a necessity, there is still no need for us to submit to outrage and insult in parts of the country distant from the capital. Strangely enough we are indebted to Russia for information as to the right way to maintain our position in China, and secure respect and protection from the Provincial and local authorities. At the time when the China question was occupying the attention of Europe after the last war, the *Northern Bee*, a semi-official Russian paper, enunciated the principle that the security of foreigners in China would be better attained by foreign Governments letting it be known that any insult offered to their subjects would be promptly and severely punished, than by any treaties or any appeals to the central authorities. This has proved to be perfectly true, and in advocating a similar line of conduct as a means of attaining security, Dr. THIN does not go far wrong, though he under-estimates the power of the Pekin Government, where he speaks of the Viceroys as entirely independent in their respective districts. But he overlooks what Sir FREDERICK BRUCE did not overlook, though possibly Russia hoped he would do so, that the price of security so obtained would be leaving China open to be annexed by that country. This is too great a price to pay for security; if it can be obtained in any other way, and this bearing of the question, as shown by his published despatches, was well appreciated by Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, who rightly considered that before accepting such dangerous counsels it would be well to see what could be done by establishing friendly relations with the Central Government, and if possible so strengthening it as to enable it to cope with refractory officials at a distance. For a time this policy seemed to work well. For five or six years after the last war with China was at end, foreigners were more respected and were safer in China than they had been before; and this security was attributed to the successful working of the centralization policy which Sir FREDERICK BRUCE inaugurated. But the truth was the security was caused not by the centralization policy, but by the fear inspired by the war. The last troops stationed in China were withdrawn in 1866, and since that date there have been unmistakeable manifestations of increasing insolence on the part of the literati and officials, which gradually spread to a portion of the people and culminated in the Tientsin Massacre.

The centralization policy thus failed, as Russia, the nation most intimately acquainted with China from the first, predicted it would fail. But the conclusion to draw from this fact is not that we should abandon this policy altogether, and adopt that advocated by Russia, which may be not inaptly termed the decentralization policy. There is a middle course which may be adopted, that is, to combine the policy recommended by Russia as a means of obtaining security, with that inaugurated by Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, for maintaining the integrity of China, and preventing the country from falling a prey to Russian encroachment in the north. We can deal with the Central Government without relying upon it. We can appeal to it for redress when refused by the local Mandarins, but must let the Peking authorities know definitely that if they refuse redress, we shall not think of raising any question of a war with China, but shall simply proceed to the spot where the insult has been offered, and exact the redress which has been refused both locally and at the capital. This plan would have the effect of making both Imperial and local authorities anxious to do justice. As matters at present are, the hope of both seems to be that whenever we enter upon a negotiation to obtain redress, where it can be made, according to the proverb, to fall to the ground between the two stools of the provincial authorities on the one side, and the Peking authorities on the other. Our only course is to make both responsible—to let the Peking Government have the opportunity of maintaining its *prestige* by redressing the wrong—but if it will not do so, to let it know definitely that we are prepared to obtain redress ourselves, in the way advocated ten years ago by the Russian *Northern Bee*, and recently again in Doctor THIN's pamphlet. If the Peking authorities cannot afford redress, it is clear that foreign nations must obtain it themselves; and if on the other hand the Central Government really can afford redress, but will not grant it, it is certain that they would be more disposed to do so when they discovered that the only result of their refusal was that reparation would be obtained in a way lowering to their influence, and calculated to imperil the integrity of the Empire.

Reuter's late Telegrams received by the present mail do not contain any information of later date than that in the published telegrams.

It will be noticed by an announcement elsewhere, that the Messageries Maritimes Company have altered the time of the departure of their steamers to Wednesdays, in place of Tuesdays, so that, if the French Mails be re-established fortnightly, there will be a mail from Hongkong weekly on Wednesdays.

The following account of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hongkong, during the month ending 31st December, 1870, is published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

Oriental Bank Corporation	$257,300
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	587,070
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	183,610
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,453,064
Total	$2,181,044

LUSITANO THEATRE.

A very pleasing performance was given on Saturday night at this theatre, by the amateurs of the 75th Regiment. "My young wife and my old umbrella," a capital farce by Benjamin Webster, was cleverly acted. Mr. W. Barnett being particularly successful in the part of Gregory Grizzle, whose pertinacious preference of his patriarchal umbrella to his fair consort (Mrs. J. M. Fawell) excited a good deal of merriment. The burlesque of "Othello Travestie" was successful, especially in the Senate scene, where the "potent, grave, and reverend Signore" chime in with the chorus of Othello's song to the fitting melody of "Yankee Doodle." Mrs. Wallett, as Emilia, was encored in her song, and Mrs. Fawell acted up to the part of Desdemona very successfully, while Mr. Wallet was superb as the Hibernian lago, and Mr. Clayton managed Othello, a "cultivated gentleman," very cleverly. Mr. Murray's songs in the interlude were amusing, his impersonation of "the Special Bobby" being particularly facetious. The house was a very good one, notwithstanding the arrival of the mail, and the audience appeared to be thoroughly satisfied with the amusement provided for them.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Jan. 14th, 1871

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

GAMBLING.

Wong-a-po, of Toong-kson, a cook, was sent to gaol for fourteen days, as a rogue and a vagabond. Heen-wai, of Nam-hoi, a hawker and Hung-sing, of Macao, who by his account had been communing with Joss in his Temple, were fined $1 each. C.P.C. 56, charged them all with gambling in front of the Joss-house in the Hollywood-road. First defendant who has manager, had been the subject of several previous convictions. C.P.C. 25 appeared as a witness, and confirmed the statement of 56.

CURIOSITY.

Ho-a-yow, aged 17, was fined 50 cents, for tampering with the top of the hydrant at the top of Gough street steps.

SUSPICIOUS.

P.C. 59 on the night of the 13th instant, having been in Hast street, Tai-pin-shan, lost his pipe, an imitation meerschaum. Wong-a-chong, a rice pounder, was seen on the 12th instant, by Corporal 78, offering a pipe for sale, and was taken up on suspicion. He said that he had found it that very day in a public convenience. His aunt, married to a fireman on board H.M. gun-boat *Cockchafer*, app and identified and guaranteed him to be, and to have been, a son of the land of Fragrant streams, and of excellent character. Discharged.

DIRT.

Seven female Chinese holders of tenements were fined $1 each, for keeping their houses in a filthy state.

Much pleasure is expressed at the news that a skilled native officer has been delegated by the Japanese Government to proceed to France to watch the Franco-Prussian war.—*European Mail.*

A learned contemporary remarks that the French *patois* in Mauritius, as used by the coolies, affords a noticeable peculiarity in its modification to a considerable extent by Dravidian or Chinese.—*European Mail.*

Facetiousness in the *logs* of November—that month in which Englishmen hang and drown themselves—is worthy of note. The *Times* of November 10 had the following letter:—"The Clock of St. Paul's.—*To the Editor of the Times.* "Sir,—Among the numerous stoppages mentioned of late in your columns, that of a party figuring in high circles ought to be recorded. I allude to our cathedral clock, and would suggest that a petition to the clerk of the works for winding up the affair may be immediately signed."—Tolerably good this for the time of year.

A "SCENE" IN A POLICE COURT.

Recently the magistrates in the first police court, Birmingham, heard the rehearsal of a very curious case. When the business was nearly concluded, a respectably-dressed woman, lady like in her manner, and evidently occupying a superior position in society, came into the court very excitedly, and walking up to the table before the bench, stated, without preamble, and heedless of the fact that another case was being investigated, that she wished to apply to the magistrates for protection. Ere either of the magistrates had time to ask a question, she launched into a rambling statement, and continued, despite all effort to stop her, to talk excitedly for some time. At the outset she said she was Mrs. Herbert, and that her husband was a captain in the army, but immediately afterwards, as if taking the public into her confidence, she added in a melodramatic whisper, that she was not really married to the captain, but was the Marchioness of Salisbury. This announcement caused considerable agitation in the court, and "the Marchioness," as if encouraged by the reception accorded to her first little fiction, proceeded to make the rather irreconcileable statement that she was the Queen of Prussia, and in proof of this she said that she was the victim of trenchery on the part of the Post Office officials, who had detained several letters addressed to her by her liege lord "William." After making a statement to the effect that a gentleman, who would have satisfied the Court upon the subject of her aristocratic lineage, was unfortunately in America, the bench suggested that her application should stand over until the gentleman returned. Ignoring this suggestion utterly, she warned the magistrates and the British public generally, that they were on the brink of a tremendous war between Spain and Prussia. After the delivery of this prophecy, she abruptly left the Court, and was seen on more. From inquiries which have been made, it would appear that the lady is really the wife of Captain Herbert, who resides at Chester; that she has been for some time deranged; and that she left the temporary domicile of a relative in Hagley Road, because she imagined that it was intended to remove her to a lunatic asylum.—*European Mail.*

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.

The semi-official *North German Gazette*, which refrains from expressing any opinion on the Russian Note, states that the violations of the Treaty to which it refers were the cruise of the Prince of Wales in the Black Sea in an English man-of-war; a similar voyage by the English Ambassador, Sir H. Bulwer; the appearance of the Austrian squadron at Varna during the Emperor's Eastern trip; and a voyage by the Sultan in a large man-of-war. The Russian Ambassador formally protested at the time against this last proceeding, but without success. According to the *Tablatt* of Vienna, the Russian Ambassador, on communicating the Circular to Count Beust, represented it as a very harmless one, reminded him that he himself a few years ago recommended the relaxation of the clause as to the Black Sea, and assured him that Russia had the most pacific intentions, and would not disturb the other arrangements of 1856. The Count, in reply, is said to have expressed surprise at Russia's proceeding, as if might have effected what it wanted by an understanding with the other Powers. As to his own previous proposal, it referred to a Congress; and he pointed out that the arguments now adduced might be applied to further steps for the abrogation of other parts of the Treaty. He added that he would consult the others parties to the Treaty, and immediately applied to England for the purpose of common action. The *Cologne Gazette*, after quoting this account, states that Count Beust told Lord Bloomfield, the English Ambassador, that Russia has nearly 100,000 men on the Turkish frontier, and that Austria was ready to march if England would co-operate. "There would, then," it remarks, "be a general war. But do not be necessary. Count Beust knows well enough that he can in this case easily acquire the reputation of war like resolution if England will co-operate. People can make gold out of chaff with 'if' and 'buts.'" The *Gazette* expresses disapproval and regret at the form of the Circular, but contends that Russia has a right to complain of the so-called neutralization of the Euxine, as Turkey being in possession of the Straits, can at any moment send her entire fleet into it. "Prussia," it says, "will not take part in any steps against Russia." Its Vienna correspondent says an Austrian diplomatist, whom the Russian Ambassador was reminding of Count Beust's former proposal, replied, "If anybody should come into my house by the window when he could enter without obstruction by the door, I should certainly attribute no good intentions to him, and receive him with no friendly respect." The same writer says Prussia, according to the assurances of its Ambassador at Vienna, was not less surprised than the other Powers by Russia's movement.—*Times.*

THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS.

(*Economist.*)

An American correspondent of the *Times* describes a very singular kind of correspondence which has been going on about the *Alabama* claims. With true Yankee acuteness, the shipowners and other sufferers by the *Alabama* depredations, when they perceived some desire in England to have the question settled, and that for political reasons there was no corresponding desire on the part of their own Government to have individual claims liquidated, the question being treated as involving larger issues, bethought themselves of addressing the English Government direct. They took the very natural view that the American Government was their agent, and that there was no occasion for its services if the foreign Government sighed which they had a claim was already in a mood to settle with them. Nor do we see in what way the American Government, however much it might wish to maintain a grievance against England, could complain of any private dealing between the English Government and those who pretend to be its creditors. If a Government commits a default against the subject of another, which entitles that subject to compensation, it may surely remedy the wrong of its own free-will, without putting those it has wronged to the necessity of invoking the assistance of their own Government. No Government which pretends to be civilized would adopt any other course in a clear case. And if the case should not be clear, the principal parties to the dispute, if both were willing, could, on the same principle, submit them to arbitration outside of the Government to which the sufferers by the default complained of belong. But these considerations on the mode of settling the claims in fact reveal an essential weakness in them. If the English Government is to be viewed as a defaulter towards individual Americans, it would at once become necessary to establish a connection between the default and the damage sustained, and show that the default of England and no other cause had to do with the damage. But how is this to be established? Clearly as against individual American claimants the English Government may say that the depredations caused by the *Alabama* were not wholly its fault in any view of the *Alabama's* escape. The addition of a vessel or two to the cruising fleet of the South was only an addition to the inevitable dangers of American commerce in war, against which the American Government and its subjects should have taken care to provide. If they had done so the damage sustained could not have been what it was. In any fair adjustment of the claims the arbitrator would have to consider what England's share in the entire default was, and assess the damages accordingly. As a mode of settling the matter we might suggest that American complainants could present a "petition of right" in our Courts to have their claim against the English Crown tried. If there is any international law to the effect that a Government which permits *Alabama* to evade its vigilance should pay for the depredations it commits, they would have an opportunity of citing it; and no English Judge would be prevented by prejudice or novelty from fully giving effect to the law, whatever it may be. The claims being individual, the American claimants have in truth no case for invoking the assistance of their own Government, till they have seen whether the English Law Courts refuse them justice. On the other hand, if there are no individual claims, but only a claim of the American Government, the damage would obviously require to be estimated in a different way—the principle of the estimate, if we may suggest, being the additional expense to which the American Government would be put in providing cruisers to chase *Alabamas* from the seas. Naturally a large provision of means for this purpose would be necessary for a state of war, as the Confederates had some cruisers to start with; and the only question that could be raised by the escape of *Alabama* was the addition to these means that would be necessary. Perhaps if the American Government had only been ordinarily prudent, no addition at all would have been required. On some such principles any similar claim of damages would be treated in Courts of Law, and they will require to be considered should the cases ever come to be dealt with in detail. We suspect that a great misfortune of the *Alabama* claims is just this—that even on the assumption of England's liability there is no practical mode of assessing the damages, or even imagining what they are, so as to satisfy the vague American notion of huge grievance. If they could only state officially in figures a claim that was capable of being dealt with, however big it might be—that is, a statement of damage traced to the default, and with deductions made for all contributory cause for which England is not responsible—a great step would have been made towards a settlement or compromise.

PARIS DURING THE SIEGE.

(*From a correspondent of the "London Scotsman," by Balloon Post.*)

PARIS, Nov. 10, 1870.

We are going to the dogs. "C'est du vrai, Monsieur!" said he, looking rather sternly, though not more so than becoming to the head-waiter of the Café des Milles Colonnes, in the Palais Royal. He has fed me there five years, giving me very good dinners, and excellent déjeuners à la fourchette, but now, for the first time in my life, I did not believe Guillaume. I smelt it, and I felt it, and I saw it it was not veal, but dog. The more I looked at it, the more I became conscious in my own mind that it was dog, and nothing else. The thing, as I turned it in all directions, grew horribly familiar to me at last. I became confident I had seen the dog before when the skin was on the flesh, and he was enjoying the light of the sun on the brink of the round pond in the Palais Royal garden, with boys around him swimming their boats. It was a gaunt, shaggy creature, half hound and half terrier, but good-natured withal, for I remembered having given him a kick once, when in bad humour, and only got a plaintive growl in return. Poor fellow! And now thou art lying in butter-sauce, on a hot plate, in the Café des Milles Colonnes.

"Guillaume!" said I, with a sudden resolution. He had gone to the other end of the room, but came up directly. "Guillaume," said I, "you are a Frenchman." "Oui, monsieur," he replied, with vivacity, evidently pleased, as if having escaped an expected scolding. "Oui, monsieur, I am a Frenchman, department Eure et Loire. All our German garçons were sent away the week after the declaration of the war."

"Eh bien! Guillaume," continued I; "you are a Frenchman; and a Frenchman means a man of honour. No Frenchman ever told a lie. A Frenchman is incapable of telling a lie. A Frenchman is the soul of nobility. A Frenchman is the incarnation of truth. A Frenchman can no more be guilty of dishonesty than France, immortal France, can give up her place in the vanguard of civilisation, a shining light and beacon to other nations."

"C'est vrai, monsieur," exclaimed Guillaume, raising himself up grandly, and surveying his manly feature, reflected in the many mirrors of the Milles Colonnes.

I arose and laid my hand on my left breast coat pocket. "Guillaume," said I, solemnly, "you are a Frenchman; is the meat before me veal?"

Guillaume hung his head. Then, with another glance at the mirrors, "Non, monsieur."

"It is dog?" I pressed in upon him, going a step forward, and giving a tremendous slap to the coat-pocket aforesaid.

"Vous l'avez dit, monsieur," murmured the head waiter, and uttering a long sigh, withdrew into the back ground.

Guillaume was good to me, after all. He give me some really capital ham, fresh bread, and a first-rate bottle of Chateau Latour, and having done justice to all these excellent things, and settled—a trifle over twelve francs; not too much, considering what people dwelling in towns have to pay usually for luxuries, and looking to the honour of living *pro tem* in the biggest prison the world ever saw—I went my way rejoicing. Leaving the Palais Royal by the outlet near the Café de la Rotonde, well-known haunt of travelling English and Americans, but now utterly deserted, I turned up the Rue Vivienne, and from thence on to the Boulevard des Italiens, filled as customary between six and seven in the evening by an immense crowd, almost entirely made up of uniforms, the latter about as much fitting to the wearers as the iron armour to mysterious knights in the London Lord Mayor's show. Daily as I have seen this uniformed crowd for the last eight or nine weeks, it strikes me with amazement each time I behold it again. The brave Gardes Nationaux of Paris are certainly the funniest citizen-warriors that ever were. Without organisation, without discipline, and without, I am afraid, a single one of the qualities, physical and mental, that go to make up the stuff out of which soldiers are fashioned, these good shopkeepers of Paris yet believe, in all the sincerity of their hearts, that they are hourly achieving extreme deeds of valour merely by parading the thoroughfares within the safe circle of the fortifications, and that all Europe is watching with admiration their "heroic attitude."

"Heroic attitude!" that is the word. Ah me! Fifty times at least in the day all these nine long weeks have I been pestered with questions from friends and acquaintances in the valorous Garde Nationale as to what the world in general, and Great Britain in particular, thinks of the "attitude" of Paris. I have an adjective ready for reply that seems to give universal satisfaction. Looking my interlocutors right into the whites of their eyes, I ejaculate "sublime." Once, and once only, was I tempted to argue the "attitude" with the most intimate of my Parisian friends, and the result was such that I shall never repeat it again. A man of great good sense, and an officer in the Nationale to boot, I told my friend that I thought the duties of the Garde not at all heavy, seeing that its members had their meals with tolerable regularity, spent the greater part of their time with their wives, and had never yet come in the least within the range of Prussian guns and Zündnadelgewehre. "Then you do not think the heroic attitude of the population of Paris worthy of admiration?" interrupted my friend, frowningly, before I had half explained myself. In vain that I attempted to back out; it was too late to retreat upon the sublime, and so my dear friend became my enemy for ever.

As yet there have been no signs, as far as I am able to perceive, that the absolute necessaries of life are falling short in our big prison, but I must acknowledge at the same time that the dread of want is written legibly on a good many countenances. I have had some curious instances of it within the last six or seven days. Being of the same occupation as the majority of the Parisians, that is, idling my time away in marching about the town and visiting acquaintance, I came across numerous people in the course of the week, and I have latterly been struck with the change that has fallen, almost of a sudden and with surprising sameness, upon the whole of them. Men and women, once liberal to ostentation in their entertainments are getting mean and greedy to an extent that, were there not a great deal of seriousness at the bottom of what we call "la situation," would be perfectly laughable. A few days ago I dropped in at the house of a man in very good circumstances, a merchant in the Rue St. Denis, just at the time when he and his family were going to sit down to dinner. I did not know it was their feeding hour, or would not have called, and there was not the slightest *arrière pensée* in my visit, as I intended to be in my place at the proper time in the Café des Milles Colonnes, which will not cease to be dear to me as long as Guillaume can bring me as good a plate of du jambon, and as good a bottle of Chateau Latour as he did the last time. However, although I did not show the least desire to profit by any possible hospitality which my friend, at whose house I have dined hundreds of times, might offer me, it was half painful, half ludicrous to behold the fright in which he and his *epouse* were lest I might stop. Madame actually wriggled round the mahogany to hide with her own portly figure a dish which the servant had placed on the sideboard, while my friend executed a strategic manœuvre designed to get me towards the door. And delightful it was to behold the countenances of host and hostess when, at the end of some minutes, I bid my final adieu; it was like a glow of sunshine settled upon them after the shadow of a dark cloud had passed. The day after this little adventure, I called upon a lady, a dear old soul, in the Faubourg St. Germain, widow of a count, whose son is at Edinburgh, and who, on the strength of this fact, and because I always furnish her with news from Scotland, has honoured me with her particular friendship. Contrary to the custom of the Parisian world in general, the countess has taken to the fashion imported by her late husband from Britain's, of offering her visitors refreshments, both solid and fluid, and I was somewhat surprised, therefore, on calling that the board was empty of but wine decanters. There was not so much as a dry biscuit, and when the old lady offered me to take wine, I saw there was a look in her face telling as plainly as looks can speak that she could not or would not, offer another morsel of food to her guests. I winced under the look—the look of fear and greed, relics of the terror of starvation, which I saw in the old countess's face, and which I see in hundreds of faces. There is plenty to drink; there is wine, they say, enough to last for years, but meat is running short, and, pale faces whisper it to each other, so is bread. In the huge prison in which we are, it sounds certainly more horrible than it would in any other place in the world, the terrible phrase of "*mourir de faim.*"

Nobody not actually experiencing it can have an idea of, nor can it be easily described, the frightful dullness of existence here in Paris. One day is so like the other in its grey sameness, so devoid of all incidents, so shapeless and so colourless, that the hours seem spun out to thrice their ordinary length, and life is floating on like a log of wood in a ditch. And how will it all end? Ah! that is a question it would be vain to ask of anybody here. Some talk of Trochu's breaking through the Prussian line of steel as a certain thing, and others, I believe the greater number, expect deliverance from the "Grande Armée de la Loire;" but I know only one man in all my circle of acquaintances who looks upon matters with a calm judgment. The man is my tailor. He is Guard-Nationalising it to the full extent, marching up and down the Boulevards in splendid costume, with a long sword and a Remington rifle, but for all that my friend is not in the least intoxicated with "la gloire." We had a long conversation the other evening, on my fetching a very useful Tweed suit he was kind enough to make for me. Accidently we came to talk of politics—which I am shy in touching, having been arrested at sundry times as a spy for venting opinions—and, in the course of a short conversation, I was considerably surprised on hearing my tailor say that the gates of Paris would soon be throw open to the Germans. "C'est une question de jour," said he, with great confidence of tone.

"And why do you think that Paris will give over so soon?" I ventured to ask.

"Il nous faut du pain," said he, which, I thought, was a most wise remark.

"But there are plenty of victuals yet, enough, we are told, for months to come," I continued, in the cheering mood; and then went on to quote a recent official proclamation to that effect.

A gesture, expressive of profound unbelief, was all the reply I got. While trying on my new suit I made bold to ask one more question.

"You say Paris must capitulate soon," I exclaimed; "after what lapse of time, in your opinion, will the event happen?"

"Before this month of November is over," was the answer.

I shall continue to visit my tailor, feeling greatly inclined to back him against General Trochu, the Government of National Defence, and the "Grande Armée de la Loire."

STATES AND RACES.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, November 8.*)

Those who take a gloomy view of the probable future of Europe during the next fifty years do not find their misgivings relieved by observing that if nations are more bent on fighting than they ever were, and more earnest than ever in their preparations for fighting, they are also inclined to fight for objects of which they have only a shadowy conception, and which will not bear any sort of close analysis. We are told, for example, as if it were a cheerful fact, that the rule of prescription, once supposed to be firmly founded on the interest of the world that there should be an end of international disputes, does not really apply to international concerns, at all, that the claims of nations are not barred by lapse of time, and that the oldest assertions of international right will have to be reopened until the world has redistributed itself on the principle of nationality, common language, or common race. Does anybody clearly know what the terms here employed really mean? What a State is we know; for it means a community united by subjection to a common government. But what does a Nation mean, unless it means the same thing as a State? What is signified by a Nationality, a word which looks as if it had been expressly invented to conceal obscurity and confusion of thought? Above all, what is meant by a Race, the most confidently and commonly used term of all?

There are some persons who seem to suppose that the great modern inquirers into the history of language have satisfied themselves that all men whose speech is connected together by some degree of affinity are united by a common descent, and thus form what is called a Race. It is very hard to see what is here meant by a common descent, except in the sense in which the Old Testament derives not only the men but the name of particular tribes from particular patriarches; but, in truth, no scholar of the smallest credit has made any assertion of the kind. If he had made it, he would have advanced it in the teeth of the most notorious facts and of the strongest probabilities. The nations which speak Italian, French, and Spanish are probably of the most miscellaneous composition; and all we know of languages whose history is more obscure, such as the groups of tongues called Teutonic and Slavonic, forbids us to assert with the smallest confidence that the men who speak them have a common lineage. The irruptions of the barbarians who overran the Roman Empire originated in great waves of emigration which became more and more mixed together and confused as the movement proceeded. The strong probability is that the various tribes were jumbled and mingled together in every sort of way, and there is no more than a mere presumption that those who followed a particular chieftain, or who were found after a time to be speaking a common language, had some drops of ancestral blood in common. Yet it appears that in our day men are ready to tear one another in pieces for the sake of carrying, out a theory of a combination doubtful or disputed at every point, and to prefer the bond supposed to be founded on it to the tie created by common history, common government, and common civilization. If, indeed, all that was asserted amounted to saying that it was an advantage to have all men who speak the same language united under the same government, and if there were a disposition fairly to consider this advantage as one which competed with others and might possibly be overweighed by them, the doctrine, though less pretentious, would be more innocent than it is, and more valuable. Common language does generally imply common literature, common tastes, and sensibility to the same impressions, and the unity thus produced is a good foundation for the organization of a State. But, unfortunately, because common language is vaguely supposed to imply common race, it is supposed to confer on those who speak it a right to combine in one State, or to impose on them the duty of submitting to be included in one State, even when community of language is known not to carry with it any community of civilization. Alsace and Lorraine speak German, but the civilization of the civilized classes is wholly French. Indeed, by a curious intensification of pedantry, the right or duty to combine in one State is asserted of communities speaking languages which are philologically akin to one another, but of which each is practically unintelligible to the speakers of the sister tongue. What is called the Panslavonic movement is the very lunacy of the theory which identifies race and language. A Russian has difficulty in understanding a Pole, and for the most part he cannot understand a Bohemian at all. Yet the purely philological connection of the languages has, under the influence of modern theory, produced a movement which is one of the great dangers of Europe, and which is already shaking the whole fabric of the Austrian Empire, now one of the barriers of civilization.

All question of prescription and of the sacredness of settled right being once thrown aside, the danger appears to arise not so much from the disintegrating force exercised by the theory of Race as from the competition of this theory with others of older date, and, as it appears to us, entitled to much more respect. A learned writer who has made his doctrines familiar to the readers of the *Saturday Review* impresses on us week after week with exceeding emphasis that France is only a name for the territories which were from time to time governed by the successors of Hugues Capet. It seems to us that the corresponding assertion is true of all the States of Europe, except those of which the monarchy was elective; and, indeed, what comprehensive definition could be given of the Germany now victorious over France, except that it is the assemblage of communities which follow the military leadership of the King of Prussia? The inference, however, which we go to Martin Tupper; he divides the sheep from the goats with the stern impartiality of a Rhadamanthus. Do you wear a black coat? Are you a believer in all manner of conventionalities? Do you pay your morning visits and attend your dinner parties as the God requires that you should? Then, are you one of the elect, and may at once enter into the kingdom of Respectability prepared for you in this nineteenth century? But do you wear a red shirt? Are you so profoundly convinced that world is out of joint that you are ready to die rather than endure it any longer? Then you are a fool or a madman, and the best thing which can happen is that you should be captured by a Prussian Uhlan and shot as a Franc-tireur. For the followers of Respectability, if he hold fast the profession of his faith with no wavering, must believe that we are already in the best of all possible worlds, and all agitators, reformers, troublesome questioners, are as many dogs, sorcerers, and evil disposed persons, whom he should sum up together as "them that are without." In these days of scepticism, when so much that Time has bequeathed to us is shaking, and seems crumbling away, this spectacle of a new Faith gazing unmoved upon the troubled element is worthy of attentive observation.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Behar*, Capt. Blake, from Bombay 22nd December, Galle 29th, Penang 4th January, and Singapore 7th, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, bringing the following late telegrams:—

(*By British Indian Cable.*)

LONDON, 20th Dec.

Large supplies of siege ammunition are being sent to Paris by the Germans. Hard fighting is shortly expected.

Several Bordeaux journals report an attempted insurrectionary movement at Paris, but nothing is officially known.

The French Army of the North is being pursued by General Manteuffel.

France has agreed to be represented at the Conference of the Eastern Question.

A Correction of the Telegram dated 19th, received from Bordeaux, states that Nuits near Dijon, not Tours, was occupied by 24,000 (twenty-four thousand) Prussians on the night of the 18th.

Nuits having been re-occupied by the French in force, the town was yesterday (19th) attacked by the Germans. The French withdrew at nightfall. Prince William of Baden was wounded.

LONDON, 22nd December.

A popular address in Luxembourg, containing 42,773 signatures, has been presented to the Grand Duke, begging him to save the country, and never to allow a transfer without the free vote of the Chamber.

The French officially deny the rumours of disturbances in Paris.

(*By British India Cable.*)

LONDON, 22nd December.

The Forts of Paris commenced heavy firing on Wednesday night.

An attack was made by the garrison on Wednesday morning with three divisions, which was repulsed after several hours fighting, chiefly by Artillery, the Germans calling out their reserves and augmenting their siege Artillery before Paris.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is advancing on Tours and Le Mans.

Upwards of 6,000 (six thousand) French wounded have been left between Blois and Orleans without Medical assistance.

BORDEAUX, 22nd December.

The Germans have captured Tours. Only few inhabitants resisted and exchanged shots and fell victims.

LONDON, 22nd December.

French official news asserts that the Prussians have evacuated the country near Rouen, and that the enemy has definitely decided not to pursue their march beyond Tours but are returning to Orleans, probably in consequence of strategical movements of the French armies at other points.

BORDEAUX, 23rd December.

Balloon news from Paris dated yesterday states that the French officially announced the recommencement of offensive operations on the 21st.

It is stated that General Ducrot has occupied a position towards Mont Valerien and that General Vinoy has captured Villiry Evrar (sic.) and Maison Blanche.

Further French reports state that the Prussians have not entered Tours, but that they have returned to Blois.

FLORENCE, 23rd December.

The Chamber has approved of a Ministerial project for the transfer of the capital, which takes place in six months.

LONDON, 23rd December.

This morning's Journals announce that the conference on the Black Sea Question takes places in London beginning of January. France will be represented by M. Thiers.

(*By British Indian Cable.*)

BORDEAUX, 24th December.

General Freidesherbes telegraphs from Lille that a battle took place at Pont Noyelle on the 23rd in which the French were victorious, after fighting for seven hours.

News from Paris of 22nd says that no further engagements are reported, but that fresh operations are imminent.

FLORENCE, 26th December.

Prince Amadeus has left Italy for Spain.

The piercing of Mont Cenis Tunnel has terminated.

LONDON, 25th December.

The first Meeting of the Conference on the Eastern Question will be held (third) 3rd January. No difficulties are expected to arise.

Tours has not been occupied by the Germans notwithstanding the demand of the Mayor for a Prussian Garrison, but in accordance with instructions they retired into Cantonments after destroying the railway.

German despatches announce the defeat on on Friday last of General Freidesherbes' Army (sixty thousand) 60,000 strong by General Manteuffel. Pursuit of the French was only interrupted by nightfall.

(*By Indo-European Cable.*)

BERLIN, 27th December.

The bombardment of Avron? (Ablon) has commenced this day.

LONDON, 26th December.

General Prim dead.

First sitting of the conference on the Russian question fixed for the 3rd January.

LONDON, 27th December.

Bombardment of Paris by the Prussian commenced to-day.

France refuses to send a representative to the Conference unless England recognizes the Republic.

General Trochu is organizing vast entrenched camps near Fort Valerian.

LONDON, (No date.)

French accounts state Boy captured Prussian position at Tablonville. On Friday a conspiracy was discovered amongst French prisoners in Germany to return to France. The outbreak was prevented.

Arras evacuated by the French. Vitry destroyed; assault on Belfort repulsed.

We hear that private telegrams have been received here to the effect that after the bombardment had begun the French made a gallant sortie, inflicting heavy losses on the Prussians. We have been unable to learn details as yet.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, 21st December.

The Cotton Market is firm.
Consols for account, 91¾.

LONDON, 22nd December.

Cotton strong.
Reserve of Notes in the Bank of England £14,000,000.
Total Bills discounted £15,750,000.
Total Bullion £23,000,000.

LONDON, 23rd December, Morning.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened firm.
Fair Westerns 6½d.
Weeks sales Cotton 89,000 bales.
do. Imports do. 72,000 do.

LONDON, 23rd December, (Afternoon.)

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
The Manchester has a tendency upwards.
7 lbs. Shirtings 7s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist 11½d.

MOTTO FOR HIGHLAND PIPERS.—"Blow Gentle, Gaels."

DESPERATE LEAP FROM A TRAIN BY TWO LADIES.—At the Tipton Police Court, Nov. 21, a commercial traveller, named John Turner, of Oldbury, was charged with indecently assaulting two ladies, named Eliza Foster and Elizabeth Foster (of Birmingham), whilst in a railway carriage. Notwithstanding the fact that the train was proceeding at a good speed, both ladies jumped from the carriage. Only Miss Eliza Foster was able to attend, for her sister had broken her foot in the desperate leap. The case was adjourned, upon the production of a medical certificate to that effect, for three weeks.

In a Ballet performed at Berlin one scene represents Paris, whence Gambetta and others are escaping in a large balloon. A Prussian soldier shoots at the balloon, and brings it down.

NO LAUGHING MATTER.—We hear from New Zealand that the Hau Haus have risen. We are not surprised, as their very name would seem to denote that they are risible.

SINGULAR UNIFORMITY.—A rather unusual, if not an altogether unprecedented, coincidence occurred in connection with a marriage ceremonial celebrated the other day in Leith. In the registrar's certificate, attested by the minister performing the ceremonial, the following names, identically the same, and yet all describing distinct individuals are recorded, viz.:—

Bride's name.....Robina Robertson.
Bridegroom's name.....Robert Robertson.
Bride's father's name.....Robert Robertson.
Bridegroom's father's name Robert Robertson.
One of the witnesses, a cousin of the bride's.... } Robert Robertson.
The other witness, a nephew of the bride's being..... } Robert Robertson Mearns.

Thus there are the six usually requisite names essentially the same, and the distinctive family addendum of the latter name may perhaps only serve to make the similarity the more marked. It may be stated that there is no relationship between the family of the bride and that of the bridegroom.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 14TH, EVENING.

There has been a further advance in the value of old drug from a native demand, Patna having realised as high as $595, Benares $557½ on credit, against $559, and $553½ cash; closing, however, at $587½ to $590, and $550 to $552½ cash. New Patna $58½, and New Benares $535 to $537½, having been dealt in to a fair extent. New Patna, 1st sales, $535, on time to arrive; Old Patna, $587½, little doing; New Patna, 2nd sales, $527½, nominal; Malwa, $630 to $635, on credit. The mail steamer *Behar* arrived at about 8 p.m., with ab ut 1,695 chests Malwa and 82 chests Bengal drug.

JANUARY 15TH, EVENING.

Market quiet but steady in prices as given last. Patna, old, $590, cash; Patna, new, $567½; Benares, old, $530; Benares, new, $535; Malwa, $630, nominal, market not opened.

JANUARY 16TH, MORNING.

No change at present in the drug market.

A telegram dated Calcutta, the 5th January, was received in Sin apore on the 6th, giving the average of first auction of Patna at about Rs. 1,155, and Benares Rs. 1,135 per chest.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/3½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/4½ to 4/4½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/4½
Bank Bills on demand,.....4/2½

ON NEW YORK—
Private, 5 months' sight.....
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....74
Bank, 15 days' sight.....74½
Private, 30 days' sight.....74½

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares,
Old,.....27 to 28 per cent. prem.
New,.....20½ to 21½ „ „
Union Insurance Society of Canton .....new shares $1,200 p. s. „
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares,.....$1,950 cum. div.
China & Japan Marine Insurance, Tls. 75 p. s. p.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares,.....$280 to $285 p. s. ex. int.
China Fire.....$63 to $64 „ „
Victoria Fire,.....$34 to 35 „ „
H'kong & W'poa Dock.....30 per cent. dis.
H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares,.....38 per cent. prem.
S'hai Steam Navigation Co., Tls. 12 to 15 p. s. p.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits S. S. Co.,..... par.
China and Straits Steam Navigation.. par.
Hongkong Gas.....$53 to 55 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Shares...80 to 85 per cent. dis.
Hongkong Distillery Co.....10 p. c. prem.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.....1½ to 2 p. c. p. cash.

SALES ON JANUARY 14TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

Saigon Rice, 5,000 piculs, at $1.93, by Fook-mow-loong to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $2.02, by Fook-mow-loong to Hongkong merchant.

Mushrooms, 20 cases, at $37, by Chun-cheong travelling merchant.

Mushrooms, 50 cases, at $35, by Chun-cheong travelling merchant.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $150, by Hing-tai-shun to Hongkong merchant.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $149.00, by Tak-mi to travelling merchant.

White Beans, 800 piculs, at $2.25, by Wing-cheong-shun to Yat-loong.

Calcutta Cotton, 100 bales, at $15.50, by Parsee merchant to Chuen-shing.

Calcutta Cotton, 50 bales, at $15.50, by Parsee merchant to Chuen-shing.

Grey Shirtings, 8-4lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $2.62, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Grey Shirtings, 8-4lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $2.62, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Calcutta Cotton, 100 bales, at $15.80, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

T-Cloth, 8lbs., 500 pieces, at $2.10, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

FOR SALE.

Just landed, ex "Esmeralda."

BEST WESTPHALIAN HAMS.
At L. FRICKEL & Co.
1m 60 Hongkong, 11th January, 1871.

WILLIAM SWAN,
BOILER MAKER AND SHIP'S SMITH,
&c., &c.,

BEGS respectfully to announce to his friends and the public generally, that having retired from business in this Colony, he intends embarking for Europe per next mail.

All persons having claims against him are requested to send them in at once for settlement.

Persons or Firms indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

WM. SWAN trusts that DEVADALE & Co., who now occupy his old shop on the Praya, will meet with a share of the patronage so kindly extended to him for many years.

Praya, Hongkong, 11th January, 1871. [1w 65

NOTICE.

MR. MARTY has the honor to inform the public of Hongkong that his association has been dissolved on the first of January, 1871, and Mr. MARTY will be reponsible for the debts only contracted in Hongkong by the name of BARRELET & MARTY.

A. R. MARTY,
94, *Queen's Road.*
tf 46 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. JNO. D. HUMPHREYS is Trustee in my Estate, and will receive all payments due to me. Persons having claims against me are requested to forward to him particulars of the same without delay.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.
1m 2236 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 23, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS
SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

BERRY & PLACE, importers and dealers in MACHINERY and SUPPLIES, 112 & 114 California St., San Francisco. Sole Agents for Sale of Blake's Patent Steam Pumps, Davis & Farber's Woollen Machinery, Swain's Turbine Water Wheels, H. B. Smith's Wood-Working Machinery, Woollen Manufacturers' and Planing Mill Supplies, Portable Engines, Sturtevant's Blowers kept in Stock, Boiler Felt, Belting, Engineers' Supplies, &c.

☞ Orders from China and Japan will receive prompt attention. Send for Catalogue and Price List. [3m 33 Jan. 7

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"ADEN,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 9th January, 1871. [tf 48

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CHINA,"

Capt. Gardner, will leave this for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 P.M.

Despatches will close at 1.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
8d 68 Hongkong, 12th January, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Barque

"ADELIA CARLETON,"

Captain Carleton, having a large part of her Cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 91 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Barque

"HOMER,"

will have quick despatch for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 85 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE British ship

"NORTH STAR,"

Capt. O. J. Jeffery, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 39 Hongkong, 7th January, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Barque

"LOCH-KEN,"

Currie, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 84 Hongkong, 6th January, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Ship

"MINA,"

Captain Ygartua, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 20 Hongkong, 4th January, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Brig

"STEPHEN BISHOP,"

Foote, Master, will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2220 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1870.

FOR SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Ship

"LADY BOWEN,"

Woodcock, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 2053 Hongkong, 24th November, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 13 years British ship

"JOHN O'GAUNT,"

of 859 Tons Register, P. Donnan, Commander.

Apply to
G. OVERBECK.
tf 2239 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
EDW. NORTON.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
JOHN B. HOLLAND,
Sole Proprietor,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the public that he has just completed extensive additions to the *Wellington Street* wing of the above Hotel, for the better accommodation of Boarders with Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms and Dining Room.

Tiffin, at 12.
Dinner, „ 7.

BILLIARD ROOMS,
BOWLING ALLEYS, &c.
tf 1697 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

A. FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
54, Queen's Road, Hongkong,

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton, &c.
tf 825 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1869. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

SING-LEE,

HAS for Sale every kind of COALS, at moderate rates.

Also,
Dealer in EUROPEAN GOODS.
No. 37, Tung-man Lane.
2m 2278 Hongkong, 31st December, 1870.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE rooms of the undersigned will be closed from this date, for about one month, during his absence from Hongkong.

J. THOMSON.
tf 2055 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1870.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves.....$0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins.....0.75 each.
12 „ „.....1.50 „
Butter and Sweet Biscuits....0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits.....0.07 „

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.

D. NOWROJEE & Co.
tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag1

PURE MILK,
[Warranted to keep in the Hottest Climates.
The Condensed Milk prepared by
J. A. NEWHAM,
AT MALLOW, COUNTY CORK,
is guaranteed to be pure, with the addition of refined sugar only. One pint of the "Condensed" will make five pints of rich liquid Milk.
Sold by all Grocers, Chemists, &c.
Fresh supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout India, China, &c., and the Colonies.
Wholesale Agents:—
2d 1952 CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LONDON. [nov5

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
NEW YORK	Stephen Bishop	Foote	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Adelia Carleton	Carleton	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Loch-Ken	Currie	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sumatra	Mullen	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	North Star	C. J. Jeffery	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Lady Bowen	Woodcock	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, PENANG & C'UTTA	China (str.)	Gardner	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On the 19th inst., at 2 P.M.
MANILA	Mina	Ygartua	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Azof (str.)		Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Homer		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ada (str.)		Hongkong	Holliday, Wise & Co.	To-morrow.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Norna (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do. Do.	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at noon.
Do. Do. Do.	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

CLEARANCE SALE.

SAYLE & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS,
MILLINERS, AND DRESSMAKERS,

Beg to inform the Ladies of Hongkong that in order to make room for their expected arrivals of WINTER GOODS, they intend offering from August 1st to 31st, the undermentioned articles, the whole of which have been greatly reduced in price.

DRESSES.

Plain and Fancy
SILKS, POPLINS, AND FOULARDS.

Plain and Broche
GRENADINES AND BAREGES.

French Printed
MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, AND PIQUES.

Plain and Fancy
SCOTCH LAWNS.

WHITE AND FANCY PIQUES.

QUILTINGS.

Plain and Figured
MUSLINS AND GRENADINES.

PRINTED AND PLAIN ALPACCAS.

Ladies' Print and Muslin
MORNING WRAPPERS.

MUSLIN SKIRTS AND GARIBALDIES.

A lot of CORSETS.

Grenadine and Lace SHAWLS.

Grenadine and Lace JACKETS.

Muslin and Lace
COLLARS AND SETS.

MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.

BOYS' & GIRLS' STRAW HATS.

CHILDREN'S FROCK AND PINAFORES.

BRANCH HOUSE:
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche.
Do. Carte Bleue.
Sparkling HOCK,
"NONPAREIL," from A. Geyger & Co., Creuznach.
Superior PORT WINE, Very Superior SHERRY, CLARET, "Old Medoc," } bottled in the London Docks, by Startup and Kentish, L'don.
PAUL EHLERS & Co.
tf 2141 Hongkong, 8th December, 1870.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS' Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
„ SHERRY „ 3 „
„ PORT „ 2 „
„ CLARET „ 1 „
BIRLEY & Co.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.
FRESH CALIFORNIA OATS.
AT
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2197 Hongkong, 19th December, 1870.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID; published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For its scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE AND NOW LANDING.

Ex "San Francisco," from Hamburg, and other late Arrivals.

BEST SWEDISH TAR, in Barrels and Half-barrels.
Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
do. do. do. BEEF.
Europe ROPE, from 1½ to 4 inches.
Composition CANDLES.
SHEET LEAD.
Munts' YELLOW METAL and Composition NAILS.
BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT, in quarts and pints.
Bass's ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, in do. do. in Kilderkins.
3-Star HENNESSY.
KRUG, in quarts and pints.
PERRIER JONET, in do.
ST. MARCEAUX, in do.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, of every description, for family and cabin use.
HAMS, CHEESE and BACON, Salt and Smoked TONGUES.
Kinahan's LL WHISKEY.
Old Islay do.
Board's GINGER BRANDY & OLD TOM.

Also,

DAWSON'S BEST QUALITY BOOTS, of every size and description.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2075 Hongkong, 28th November, 1870.

FOR SALE,
Just Landed, ex late Arrivals,
PRIME EUROPE ROPE, from 1 in. to 7½ inch.
Prime BOLT ROPE, from 2½ in. to 6 in.
do. HAMBRO LINE.
do. RATLINE STUFF, assorted sizes.
do. FLAGLINES.
do. LOGLINES.
do. Deep-sea LEAD LINES, &c., &c.
At L. FRICKEL & Co.
1m 35 Hongkong, 7th January, 1871.

THE TOURISTS GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts

The Daily Press Office.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetaling vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,

Has 236 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a

CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN, having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF J. B. ENDICOTT, Esq., *Deceased.*

ALL persons being indebted to, or having Claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with

GEORGE F. HEARD,
Executor.
tf 2186 Hongkong, 16th December, 1870.

KWONG HING LEE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA AND MANILA CIGARS,
TOBACCO, &c.
tf 2124 61, QUEEN'S ROAD. [Dec. 5

廣興利號
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Inchcott's Lane*; and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 553 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

廣興利號
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 39, *Lindsell Lane*. The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.

KWONG-KEE.
12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.

For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchai. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO BE LET,
With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Peohill Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1368 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO BE LET.

THE GODOWN situated under our Offices, in the Building known as DENT'S BLOCK, on the Praya; capacity 800 Tons. Occupation can be had on the 1st January, 1871.

Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1m 2267 Hongkong, 28th December, 1870.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

SEVERAL apartments facing the Praya, suitable for Offices or Dwelling House.

Apply to G., office of this paper.
tf 2175 Hongkong, 14th December, 1870.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 picula capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street*.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 442 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1870.

NOW OPEN.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
J. B. HOLLAND,
Sole Proprietor.

BOWLING ALLEYS,
BILLIARD ROOM,
RIFLE GALLERY,
MUSIC ROOM,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
NEW BEDROOMS,
AND LIBRARY. [Dec. 2

GEORGE TAUBER,
GUN SMITH
AND
PRACTICAL ENGINEER,
No. 17,
tf 1852] PRAYA CENTRAL. [Oct. 19

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.

FOR SALE.

Sheet Copper, Copper Pipe, and Copper Wire.
„ Brass, Brass „ „ Brass „
„ Lead, Lead „ „ Lead „
„ Iron, Iron „ „ Iron „
„ Zinc, Zinc „ „
Brazing and Soft Solders and Borax.
Stuffing Box and plain plugged Flange Cocks.
Globe Valves. Steam Gauge, Air and Pet Cocks.
Tallow and Water Syringes.
Ships Common & Double Valve Water Closets.
„ Water Closet and Washhand Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, assorted sizes and patterns.

FOR HOUSE BUILDING PURPOSES.

Zinc Rainwater Downspouting and Eaves Guttering, all sizes and patterns, always on hand.
Iron Pipes and Fittings, all sizes for gas services and water supplies.
Lift and Force Pumps, for water supplies from wells.
Water Closets, Urinals and Washhand Basins, fixed on the most improved principles.
Jennings' Urinals, with their patent self acting Treadle arrangement.
House Bells fixed on the direct acting principle, with Furniture, complete.
ESTIMATES GIVEN AND WORK EXECUTED WITH CARE & EXPEDITION.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 1687 Hongkong, 16th September, 1870.

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER.
RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Agents for
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.,
and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,

are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 1010 June 2

NOTICE.

DR. WINN'S OFFICE will be REMOVED on 1st *January* next, to his residence, No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, premises formerly occupied by Dr. O'Brien.
1m 2201 Hongkong, 20th December, 1870.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. PHELAN & COLLENDER, BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS, HAVE ESTABLISHED AT No. 541, MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, an extensive branch of their business. Where they propose to keep the largest and most complete stock of Billiard Tables, Balls, Cloths, Cues, &c., on this coast. The Tables are of the latest styles, and size recently adopted in the Eastern States; are manufactured in the best manner, and are furnished with PHELAN'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. All goods sold will be of the best quality, and the prices fully as low as any other house in the business. GEO. E. PHELAN,
P. O. Box, 992. *San Francisco, California.*
N.B.—No other parties on the coast are authorized to sell Phelan's Cushions. [3m 1953

Notices of Firms.

MR. MAGENS WILLIAM GREIG is duly authorized to sign our Firm.

JOHN SILVERLOCK & Co.
1d 29 Foochow, 1st January, 1871.

WE have this day established ourselves in this Colony as Average Adjusters, Public Accountants and General Commission Agents.

WOODFORD & Co.
18, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871. [1m 13

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MY business will, for the future, be conducted under the style or firm of HENRY GRIBBLE & Co.

Mr. BELE HOLME is duly authorized to sign the firm per procuration.

HENRY GRIBBLE.
1m 2 Nagasaki, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. DUNCAN DAVIDSON is a partner in our firm from this date.

BROWN & Co.
3m 5 Amoy, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS R. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as a Merchant and Commission Agent under the style or firm of

F. PEIL,

and I have authorized Mr. F. E. HEYDEN and Mr. H. METZE to sign my firm by procuration.

F. PEIL.
1m 2199 Hongkong, 15th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at these Ports, as a Merchant and Commission Agent, under the Style or Firm of E. FISCHER & Co.

EDWARD FISCHER.
Hiogo, Osaca, 18th November, 1870. 12m 2127

THE Undersigned, having been compelled by the French authorities to leave the Colony of Saigon, have appointed

Messrs. ED. RENARD & Co.
and H. K. STEWART, Esq. (Agent Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation)

to act as their attorneys during their absence.

BEHRE & Co.
tf 2117 Saigon, 12th November, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.
tf 874 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

COSMOPOLITAN FAMILY HOTEL,
Corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets,
HONGKONG.
(LATE CLUB LUSITANO.)

RESTAURANT.
PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
AND
BILLIARD ROOMS.

Every variety of Choice WINES and SPIRITS will be kept constantly on hand, and supplied at very moderate rates.

EDMUND R. HOLMES.

N.B.—CHAIR-HIRE from any part of the City to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, TEN CENTS.
tf 31 Hongkong, 6th January, 1871.

NOTICE

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*DONNAI*," Commandant REGODIT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 31st January. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship *JAPAN*, Captain WARSAW, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on SATURDAY, the 11th February next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The *JAPAN* will be due at San Francisco March 12th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for tea, and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise

Extracts.

Life.

(Spectator.)

Life is so cheap and yet so dear
We prize it, but we scorn it too,
And plod our round from year to year
With little or to hope or do;
Each day brings fretful cares and toil,
And sorrows come, and joys depart,
And we grow old with weary toil,
Or else from listlessness of heart,—
What matters which? what matters how?
Time heedeth not our fitful moods,
But stamps its signet on our brow
In city life or solitudes;
And we grow old; yet scarcely feel
The incessant whirling of the wheel,
Nor heed the traces that declare
We are not now what once we were:
The world has worn us to its ways,
"Do this," it says, and we obey;
There is no freedom in our praise
And little courage left to pray.
At moments with a sudden pain
We gasp and cry for youth again,
And wonder whence the joy has gone,
Which we were wont to feed upon;
When Love with Life walked hand in hand,
When 'twas a boundless bliss to dare
The mighty peaks that guard the land
Where wisdom dwells serenely fair,—
Dear Heaven! how strong and rich we were—
For joy breeds strength, and hope gives power,
And knowledge is the young man's dower,
And youthful dreams are fair domains,
And happy thoughts are golden gains.
The dreams are gone, the rapture past,
Each year moves calmly like the last,
The sea that foamed with deaf'ning roar
Creeps laggard like along the shore,—
We tread the footsteps of our sires
With petty aims and mean desires,
And idly not our little part
Like puppets fashioned for a show;—
Teach us, O Lord! how great Thou art,
That we our greatness, too, may know.

JOHN DENNIS.

Disinherited by a Kilt.

(London Scotsman—Continued.)

As soon, I returned to London, I had a new cardplate engraved, bearing the title "Macphibseph Jones." I thought it better not to sink the Jones outright, at all events so long as my chief was alive. Of course I still used, on ordinary occasions, my old cards—and you may be sure I was particularly careful that Uncle Tom should not see any of the Macphibseph pasteboards. I had a kilt made of the tartan of my clan. This dress cost a lot of money; but when I stood in front of the pier-glass in my dressing-room, and surveyed myself from top to toe, I felt that it was well laid out. I was anxious to join one of the kilted companies of the London Scottish Volunteers; but the stalwart captain burst out into such a fit of laughter as he eyed me all over, that I was disconcerted and abandoned the idea—with the less regret because I found I could not wear the Macphibseph tartan at the ranks. Mactavish of the Stock Exchange, a very decent fellow, who has a villa in my neighbourwood, is a member of the Caledonian Society; and knowing how enthusiastic I was on Scottish matters, Mac gave me the opportunity to go as his guest to the annual festival of the society, which was celebrated a few months ago. Of course I gratefully accepted; and Mac and I went together in full Highland costume, with a second horse in my professional brougham, for the more effect. I never enjoyed myself so much in all my life. The only bitter in my cup was that I was of so small stature and bulk, compared with the rest of the gentlemen in the Highland dress. But I consoled myself with the reflection that none of them had a right to prefix "The" to their names, and I took care to have my title properly announced when I entered the drawing-room. Mactavish introduced me to everybody, and I seemed to be a universal favourite; for everyone made a point of asking for my card; doubtless with a view of cultivating my acquaintance still further. I had to correct, with some assertion of dignity, one gentleman, who seemed to think it good fun to persist in addressing me as "The Jones;" but he tendered as the explanation that his education had been neglected, and that he could not pronounce the other name. On the whole I enjoyed myself immensely, and was in the seventh heaven when I found that a ball succeeded the banquet.

It was about one o'clock in the morning. I had just finished dancing (with grace and spirit) the reel of Houlachan, and was standing near the door to cool, when a waiter entered, and asked a gentleman if he could point out "Dr. Jones of Camberwell." I eagerly intercepted the waiter—for I did not wish the company to know that "The Macphibseph Jones" was a general practitioner in Camberwell; and asked the fellow what he wanted. My servant, it seemed, was downstairs, and wished to see me without a moment's delay. I went down, and found Tompkins in the hall with a hansom cab outside. I had been sent for express to visit a female patient in Highbury, whose case—I knew the lady of old—admitted no delay. What was I to do? How could I go to a confinement in a kilt? And yet how could I spare the time to drive home and change my clothes? I swore as Tompkins for not thinking of bringing a suit of ordinary garments along with him, and the man with considerable promptitude offered to exchange clothes with me on the spot. But there was a cockade in his hat and he had a striped waistcoat; neither was professional. At length a thought struck me. I had an interview with the head-waiter, who lent me a pair of black trousers and a hat. I put the trousers on underneath my kilt, and fortunately my greatcoat was long and roomy, so that when I had it on and well-buttoned up, there was nothing outwardly about my appearance, except perhaps the buckles on my dress shoes. These I was in hopes I could contrive to keep out of sight, and I silkily took my departure for Highbury in the hansom.

At Highbury I experienced less embarrassment than I expected. Of course it looked awkward to keep my greatcoat on; but I pleaded intense susceptibility to cold, and Mr. Toodles was in too much excitement about his spouse to trouble himself greatly about my costume. Everything progressed satisfactorily until next morning at breakfast, when one of the Toodles brats, rummaging about the back of my chair, got hold of the end of my dirk and pulled it out of the sheath. It was very awkward. I did not know what to say in answer to the inquiring gaze of Toodles; though of making a clean breast of the whole thing, and I would, if it hadn't been for the trousers; but they were too outrageously ludicrous, and I should have heard the last of the story. So I muttered some incoherency about having picked up a curious old weapon at sale on the previous day; but I saw Toodles did not believe me. Indeed, he seemed half frightened, and I rather think he considered me a lunatic—for he ordered the children out of the room, and made a remark as to the folly of a person carrying deadly weapons about with him when the police were so efficient. I meant to have gone away immediately after breakfast, and would have accompanied Toodles into the City, that by my skittiness of demeanour I might dissipate the suspicions which the unfortunate dirk had engendered; but as ill-luck would have it, Mrs. Toodles took a bad turn, and I had to remain in attendance till late at night. At last I got away, and was walking briskly down the Highbury-road keeping a look-out for a cab, when I heard the crash of glass. Presently a body of young men ran past me laughing and shouting, and breaking all the street lamps they came to. In another instant I was struggling in the grasp of two policemen, who loudly proclaimed their delight that "at last they had got me." In vain I remonstrated; they dragged me to the station, where the inspector on duty took down the charge against me of wantonly and mischievously damaging public property. When he asked for my name, I gave a false one; for I did not like the idea of it becoming known that I had been even innocently in custody. Then an officer took me into a cell and insisted on searching me—and so I stood revealed in my kilt and trousers. The inspector was sent for, and that astute official at once set me down as having been at a masquerade-ball at Highbury Barn, and so was confirmed in the belief that I was really guilty of smashing the lamps. Besides this, my card-case was found, with the name "The Macphibseph Jones" on each card, and it became evident that I had given a false name; another circumstance which evidently told seriously against me. I was consigned to a dungeon, where I spent a miserable night in the society of an incorrigible chimney-sweep and a precocious but dirty youth of the pocket-picking persuasion, who pestered me all night with attentions which he perhaps meant for civilities, but with which I should have been glad to dispense.

(To be concluded.)

Intimations.

A HEALTHY LIVER.

THE liver is a large gland, lying under the short-ribs, on the right side. It is convex on the upper side and concave on the under, and is composed of several lobes or divisions. Its office is to secrete bile—that is, to separate it from the blood. It weighs about four pounds, being the largest organ in the body. The tendency of long-continued heat is to demange the natural action of the liver, and ultimately to produce enlargement, hardening, torpidity, and chronic inflammation of that organ. The symptoms indicating liver disease are as follows:

A sense of fulness and weight in the right side, with some enlargement and pain, particularly when pressed; pains in one or both shoulders and under the shoulder-blades; disagreeable or painful feeling when lying on the left side; yellowness of the skin, eyes, and urine; bowels irregular, loose, or costive; red veins through the eyes; sometimes a dry hacking cough; shortness of breath; a bad taste in the mouth in the morning; the urine deposits a sediment on standing; generally a low and desponding state of mind; the nervous system much disturbed; disinclination to apply the mind, and frequently a great dread of imagined evils supposed to be impending.

We believe that no medicines offered for the cure of liver disease have ever had so extensive a field of successful trial as our

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

In the Western, Southern, and Pacific States of North America, in Canada, in Central America, in Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, U. S. of Colombia, Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Venezuela, British West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, Australia, East Indies, Spain, and Portugal, they are well known and constantly used. Every month finds a large increase in their sales, and their success is something quite unparalleled; but it is easily explained. They are prepared expressly to relieve and cure all

LIVER AND BILIOUS DISEASES,

constituting nearly three-quarters of all the sicknesses with which mankind suffer. The active principles of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are—

PODOPHYLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

both simple vegetables, but both potent for controlling the liver—cleansing it of all sluggish secretions, and invigorating it to a state of healthy and natural action.

Full directions around each phial.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

"WHAT IS IT MADE OF?"

Is the oft-repeated inquiry which comes to us from the most distant sections of the world about our MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

"WHAT MAKES IT SO LASTING?"

Is also a query often put to us. Of course we are not willing to make our formula known, and all such questions remain unanswered.

"Ah!" says one, "I smell

MIGNONETTE AND LAVENDER;

nothing else could be so delicate, yet so refreshing." Still we answer nothing, because, were we either to deny or admit, it would be equally disbelieved. "To me, says another,

HONEYSUCKLE AND JASMINE

are as plain as they can be." But to this also our only reply is silence—promising here, however, that if our great Perfume depended on any two single flowers, its breath would be poor indeed. "Yes, yes!" exclaimed a third; "but you cannot deceive me!

ORANGE FLOWERS AND VIOLETS

are to my sense of smell the marked and easily perceptible prevailing perfume in the Florida Water." Well, well, we will not be so rude as to contradict a lady (nearly all those queries are from the ladies), but we simply wonder they don't discover the soft and delicious fragrance of

LILIES AND MOSS ROSES,

or the rich perfume of the gorgeous Magnolia. But the truth is, that the many floral extracts which enter into the composition of the true

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER

are so exactly and perfectly blended together, that it is quite impossible to detect the distinctive odour of any single one. The effect of the combination is the most agreeable and refreshing perfume to be found anywhere. "We never get tired of it; the longer we use it, we enjoy it the more." But this can be said only of the MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. There are others who offer for sale fluids which they they call Florida Water, but they possess none of the wonderful virtues of Murray & Lanman's; and buyers should always be particular to ask for the Florida Water prepared by

LANMAN & KEMP, New York,
Sole Proprietors.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established in 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

IN QUART BOTTLES,

A TONIC, ALTERATIVE, AND DIET DRINK,

ADAPTED TO

ALL SEASONS AND ALL CLIMATES,

AND ESPECIALLY NEEDFUL IN

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Thirty years of practical experience have established the fame of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA as a STANDARD REMEDY for Scrofula and all Ulcerous and Eruptive Disorders, beyond the reach of competition. The world knows that its effects in such maladies are, to

ARREST SUPPURATION,
PRODUCE SOUND FLESH,
COOL THE ANGRY SKIN,
RESTORE THE SECRETIONS,
INVIGORATE THE FRAME,
PURIFY ALL THE FLUIDS,
AND
REACH THE CONSTITUTION.

But its operation is not limited to one class of distempers. As a general Corrective, Tonic, and Alterative, its importance is affirmed by the best medical talent of the age, and the sick and feeble everywhere place the fullest faith in its preventive and remedial properties. The value of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, as an antidote to the complaints which prevail in SPRING AND SUMMER, cannot be overrated. During these seasons the human physique is subjected to severe trials. It requires reinforcement, it demands help, in order to withstand the strain. We all know the debilitating and dangerous tendency of

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE,
UNWHOLESOME EXHALATIONS,
INSALUBRIOUS WINDS,
LONG-CONTINUED RAINS,
FIERCE, EXHAUSTIVE HEAT,
AN UNHEALTHY SOIL,
AND
DELETERIOUS WATER.

In SPRING, SUMMER, and a portion of AUTUMN, the lives of thousands are in continual jeopardy from these prolific sources of disease. The best safeguard, the surest defence against them, is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. It should be used as a daily beverage or DIET DRINK throughout the unhealthy season. Two tablespoonfuls, taken in a tumbler of water three times a day, will impart a tone and vigor to the system, which will render it impervious to the disorders that usually result from the above-named causes.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

If 1830 20th August, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1032 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 "	½ "	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 "	¾ "	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 836 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000; Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	⅜ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	¼	per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	⅜	"
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1	"

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rates	
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ "	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	½ "	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.	¾ "	do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company

tf 678 Hongkong, 20th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	⅜ per cent
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ per cent.	
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 "	⅜	"
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 "	½	"

Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks, at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 francs.
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of ..... 5,000,000 francs.

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 francs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1358 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on, the usual terms, to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	⅜	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	½	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1202 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to accept risks on MERCHANDISE with average at current rates, from HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO per STEAMER or first-class IRON SAILING VESSEL, and thence per RAIL to cities in the Eastern States between PORTLAND & BALTIMORE on the Atlantic, both ports included; and between MILWAUKE and ST. LOUIS in the interior, both inclusive. Also on MERCHANDISE FPA: by RAILROAD from SAN FRANCISCO to cities in the Eastern States as above, at 5⅝ net.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1461 Hongkong, 6th August, 1870.

Business Announcements.

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by
Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Orders will be received by
W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office,
AND
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
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